Annual Meeting of the American Board or Missions—Report of the Secretary Out-lining the Work of the Society and Some of Its Results for the Past Quarter of Century.

Boston, Mass., October 15 .- At yes terday's meeting of the American Board of Missions, Rev. E. K. Alden, D. D., Home Secretary, reported that during the quarter century just endedt, he number of ordained missionaries has decreased ten per cent., from 166 in 1860 to 151 in 1885. During the seventy-five years of existence the American Board has sent out 599 ordained missionaries, of whom 32 were physicians, 43 physicians unordained, 144 other male attendants, making a total of 768 men. During the same period they have sent out 1,080 women, 308 of whom were unmarried-a total force of 1,866. This gives as the annual average for the whole period, about 25 missionaries and assistant missionaries-10 men, 8 of whom were ordained, and 15 women.

Rev. A. G. Clark, D.D., Senior Foreign Secretary, made the following report for the twenty-five years just ended: Of 166 missionaries on the roll in 1860, fifty-two still remain and have rendered an average service of thirty-four years. Eighty whose names are starred have served an average of twenty-eight years, though seven of them lived in this country for years after retiring from the missionary field. The remaining thirty-four, so far as known, are still living, some in honored old age, resting from their toils, and some actively engaged in the ministry.

An interesting feature of the foreign work during the past twenty-five years is the engagement of work for women. Ir 1860 there were twenty-two women connected with the different missions. A few of the wives of missionaries were at tempting to do something for their sex. but no systematic work had been organ ized. Now there are 101 women with the different missions in charge of forty seminaries or engaged in field work. The number of young men enjoying the advantages of higher Christian education under the immediate care of cultured women from this country amounts to nearly 1,700, while probably ter times as many more are reached in their homes by missionary ladies, and by the large number of Bible women working under their supervision. In twenty-five years there has been an advance in churches from 105 to 292; of church members from 3,500 to over 23,000; of pupils in common schools from 8,000 to 35,000; of native pastors from 27 to 147, not to speak of the growth of a large and efficient body of native preachers and teachers, acting as laborers in the evangelization of their

By a singular coincidence there has been on the average a five fold increase during the twenty-five years in the aggregate of results in the following lines of effort. In the breadth of the field. counting towns, cities, and islands actually occupied; in the number of church members; of pastors, of high schools, seminaries and colleges, and in the contributions of native Christians toward the support of the own institutions.

Tenth Annual Congress of the Episcopa

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 15 .- The tenth annual Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States will be held in this city October 20th to 23d, in Carll's Opera-house. Much interest is felt in this gathering by members of the Episcopal Church, and by Christian people generally. A large number of distinguished clergymen and laymen are to be in attendance, and are to speak upon the many subjects marked out for discussion. The Congress is not a legislative body, being simply an association for the voluntary discussion of questions looking toward the general good of the church and to Christian progress. The writers and speakers are not delegates, but simply church menhigh or low, or ritualist, as the case may be, having a single object in view. No votes on any subject under discussion

There will be two sessions of the Con gress, daily, at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:36 p. m., and but ten minutes are allowed to each speaker or writer. No one can speak twice on the same subject. Bishop John Williams, of Connecticut, will preside with Rev. G. D. Wilde, D. D., of New York, as General-Secretary. The list of writers and speakers includes many of the most prominent clergy of the Episcopal Church of America. Among the number are six or seven bish ops, Archdeacons Farrar and Vesey, of England, and several gentlemen well known at the bar, on the bench, in the army, and in private life.

Crazed by Religious Excitement WILLIAMSPORT, PA., October 14 .- A case of insanity brought on by religious excitement came to light yesterday after noon when Wm. H. Bastian, a filer in the Dodge Mills, tried to drive his fellow workmen from the shop. Bastian for some time has been attending the religious revivals at Newberry, and for days his wife has noticed that he acted queer He has incessantly been bemoaning his fate and praying that his sins might be forgiven. Monday morning during one of his fits of depression he tried to kill his wife, but she escaped from him and he went to work. At the mill he became a raving maniac, and the police were sent for. It took the combined strength of four officers to hold him. He is a heavily-built man and he struggled furiously, but was at last handcuffed and

taken to jail. In jail Bastian managed to get loose He tore his clothes off and ran into the corridors naked and howled frightfully. He reached the door leading from the corridor and with a tremendous muscular force tried to break it open. Sheriff Sprague was preparing to start for Gettysburg, but when he saw what the matter was, he concluded to remain at home and watch the madman. It took | the Pacific coast the feat came to be coneight men to recapture Bastian. He was at last overpowered, dressed and chained to a bed so that he could not move. He was examined and removed to the Danville Asylum last evening.

The Knights of Labor.

" HAMILTON, ONT., October 15 .- The Assembly of the Knights of Labor closed, to meet in Richmond, Va., next year, on the first Monday in October. The amount of business done in nine days was immense. This Assembly will be noted for harmony and close attention to business. The boycotting of the New York Tribune and Toronto Mail was indorsed, and "assisted immigration," the admission of paupers and criminals on this continent from abroad, were condemned. Lecturers will be employed to discuss public questions in the interest of labor.

Not On the Programme. BLOOMINGTON, ILL., October 14 .- Last evening quite a sensation occurred upon | private dispatch was received here list the stage of Dunley Theater, in this city. At the end of the third act of "Virginlus," which was being rendered by the Fred Warde Company, Miss Mittens Wil-let (Mrs. Henry Aveling), in the role of Virginia, dashed before the curtain, and in a very excited state of mind, an-nounced that she would retire from the cast. She had been brutally assaulted by her manager, Robert S. Hudson, who had struck her behind the scenes. Later she appeared before the footlights and offered a sort of an apology. The play afterward proceeded.

ACCEPTED.

The Democratic Nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New York Signify Their Acceptance of the Honor. ALBANY, N. Y., October 16 .- Messrs.

Hill and Jones, Democratic nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New York, have sent in their letters of acceptance. Governor Hill says: The excellent platform adopted by the

convention meets my entire approval. Un-like the platform of our opponents, it re-quires neither explanation nor apology. Most cordially do I concur in the declaration that the Demo cracy of the state tenders to President Clev eland their hearty approbation of the public policy which has governed his official action, their confidence in the wisdom of his administration, and the ap-preciation of his firm, considerate and conscientious conduct as President The Republican platform, on the other hand, in ill-tempered language denounces as hypocritical pretenses the effort which the President has made for the purification of the public service, the correction of long ex sting abuses and his professed desires and honest endeavors for better government and it condemns the National administra tion for every reform which it has inaugu rated in the management of the finances, in the regulation of the commerce and in the enforcement of the laws of the country. The issue thus sharply presented by the platforms of the two par-iles, can not be changed by the individual atterances of candidates or the unauthorized explanation of party newspapers. Our opponents, as a party, are opposed to the policy and principles of President Cleveand, and their success at the ensuing elec-ion would surely be proclaimed throughout he country as a condemnation of his adminstration. The hands of the President will be strengthed by a victory of his party friends—not by the success of the enemies f his party.

I believe that the civil service of the country should be reformed. The continued as-cendency of one party in the National Government for twenty-four years led to abuses, the creation of sinecures and the prostitu-tion of public positions to partisan purposes. Any laws not inconsistent with the their sole object and purpose the correction of such abuses and capable of practical and impartial enforcement, must commend themselves to all thoughtful men."

The remainder of the letter refers to matters of State policy. Mr. Jones' letter is very brief, and dwells mainly upon the duty of liberally pensioning indigent soldiers or their families, of giving ex-soldiers the preference in public employment, and of guarding the laborers against injustice.

MILLIONS AT STAKE.

The Back Bone Land Grant Again-Efforts Being Made to Induce the Secretary of the Interior to Issue the Remainder of the Patents - The Matter Likely to tio Back to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16 .- Arguments were made by attorneys representing the Back Bone Land Grant before Secretary Lamar, of the Interior Department, and Attorney-General Garland and Assistant Secretary Jenks, sitting as a board. The Back Bone Land Grant was a conspiracy to obtain from the United States Land Office a tract of land upon the Mississippi River which had been forfeited under its original grant. The grant was assigned after the time had elapsed, and was claimed afterwards by a railroad built upon the opposite side of the river from which the line carrying the original grant was run. Office in the closing hours of the last administration. Secretary Teller helped it through, and extra haste in the Land Office to employed get out the patent for this great domain. It was impossible to complete it before the Department changed secretaries. Steps were taken immediately to stop the issuing of patents. Argument has now been made to induce the Secretary to issue the remainder of the patents. The decision of the Department probably will be this: No action will be taken, but the matter will be referred to Congress. Secretary Lamar is not disposed to favor the applicants. Unless Congress next winter takes some acion to set aside the fraud, the Interior Department may be compelled to issue he patents under all the circumstances. The noticable thing about the case is the fact that the claimants for all this land were represented by a mob of attorneys, while there was no one present to act as counsel for the Government in

presenting a counter argument. ALASKA EXPLORATION.

Lieutenant Allen, Second Cavalry, Accon plishes the Hitherto Supposed Impossible Task of Exploring the Tennah and Yukon

Rivers in Alaska. CHICAGO, ILL., October 16.-General Nelson A. Miles, who is in the city, received a telegram from Lieutenant Henry T. Allen, of the Second Cavalry, stating that he had arrived safely at San Francisco after his Alaska explorations, having completed a journey through the regions of the far North, which, in the opinion of General Miles, excelled all explorations on the American Continent since Lewis and Clark's, and the world's record since Livingston. Lieutenant Allen left Sitka last February and journeved to the mouth of Copper River, which he followed until he reached the great Alaskan range of mountains. These he crossed on snow shoes to the head of the Tennah River, in itself a marvelous accomplishment. For 700 or 800 miles he followed the Tennah until it entered into the Yukon, the great river of the North, which he descended to its mouth,

distance of 400 or 500 miles more. Upon the completion of his great ourney, Lieutenant Allen repaired to Fort Michaels, on the Behring Sea, and returned on the steamer Corwin. The exploration of the Tennah and Yukon Rivers has been the ambition of explorers long before Alaska came into the possession of the United States, but the Russians failed each time it was attempted. Since then several explorations by American officers have ended in failure, until among the army officers on sidered well nigh impossible. Lieutenant Allen's companions were a Sergeant and an officer of the Signal Corps, together with the Indians whom he persuaded to accompany them.

Railroad Accident, NORTH BEND, O., October 15 .- This morning, as the Ohio & Mississipi westbound train was backing out of a switch, the wheels climbed a rail, overturned an express car and a combination baggage and smoker, and went down a steep embankment. Fred Fathover, on his way to Dillsboro with a party of hunters, had one of his legs broken at the ankle, and other ankle badly dislocated. He lives in Cincinnati and was sent home at once.

Another man, a section hand, was caught

Another man, a section hand, was caught between the cars and badly mashed about the breast. He will probably die.

A Republican Claim. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16 .- A night from Cincinnati from a Republican source which states that the official figures will show that the Republicans will have a majority in both the House and Senate, and eighteen majority on joint ballot; that that they have elected nine Representatives and four Senators in Hamilton County, and the Democrats have elected one Representative. Hoadly carries Hamilton County by 380 majority, running 1,000 ahead of the Legislative ticket. The Democrats elect four of their ticket in Cincinnati.

EX-CONFEDERATES.

Closing Scenes of the Reunion of the Missouri Ex-Confederates.

Patriotic Address By President Price-The Work For the Association to Do-Tribute to General Grant -We Have Peace.

LOUISIANA, Mo., October 15 .- I ast night, just as the citizens of Louisiana were seeking repose from a day of exciting interest, the roar of artillery broke the silence and reverberated with many echoes from the surrounding hills. The old soldiers, who sat around in the hotels and in places of public resort, sallied out in groups, and, locating the sounds, hurried to the river's bank, where they found some old associates of the artillery firing thirteen rounds as a salute to the citizens of Louisiana. Captain Gimbar, Captain Barlow, Lieutenant Hennessey, Michael Haughey and Sergeant McMahon were handling a twelve-pounder in the old style of neatness, but instead of sending out the death-dealing missile were firing a friendly salute. The scenes on the Carroll were inspiriting in the welcome to the delayed members. By nine o'clock this morning the boat was thronged and the landing lined with citizens and visitors, and about ten o'clock a procession was formed headed by Kuehn's band, which had come up with the Southern Historical Society. It was headed by President Price and Chief Marshal McCulloch, and marched through the principal streets, which were thronged on either side with a multitude, reaching the Opera House about eleven o'clock. Sena or Ball explained the reasons for the non-arrival of the St. Louis delegations, and then Introduced President Price, who delivered

PRICES' ADDRESS. MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In behalf of the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri I thank you for your kindly words of welcome with which you have greeted us on our assembling to day in your beautiful and prosperous city.

Our enjoyment of the occasion is greatly enhanced by the generous hospitality displayed by the citizens of Louisiana, who, irrespective of political opinions or affilia-tions, have made such ample arrangements for our accommodation and comfort We desire to express our heartfelt thanks for the kindness shown us by the Union veterans participating in our meeting and gratefully acknowledge their soldierly magna-

nimity and courtesy.

To the ladies who grace our meeting with the ladies who grace our meeting with their presence we tender our most respectful acknowledgments for the honor they confer, and assure them that as the protection of women is at all times the soldier's most sacred duty, so in war or peace her sympathy and approval are the sweetest rewards of his courage and fidelity.

Comrades, after the lapse of two years we have the pleasure to assemble again in conhave the pleasure to assemble again in con-formity with the provisions of our constitu-tion, requiring annual meetings, the reunion which should have been held here last year, having been omitted from prudential consid

Our Constitution wisely provides that no

question of politics or religion shall be brought before or discussed by any meeting of the association. In view of this, and to ard against any violation of the letter or the spirit of the rule, and to avoid the mis-representations or prejudices likely to arise from a meeting of ex-Confederates during a heated Presidential campa gn, the council of administration, on mature deliberation, thought it for the best interests of the society and the public, that the reunion of 1854 should not be held, and fully concurring in this opinion, I omitted to call you together. From similar considerations teenth, A. Q. Allen, New Madrid.

I was induced to abandon the purpose I had formed and announced to canvas the State occurred in a motion to raise a hat subscripthorough organization and excite a more general interest in our success.

I am happy to assure you that these sacriyou on the gratitying progress that has been made during the past two years in carrying out some of the main purposes of our or-ganization. The cemetery at springfield has been substantially fenced at an expense of about \$5,000 and its condition is no longer a reproach to the ex-Confederates of Missouri. This expenditure, and that for the necessary expenses of the Asso clation left but a small amount in our treasury applicable to the relief of dischelled and suffering compades but headily abled and suffering comrades, but happily

rations of the Association for the last two As the chief executive of your organization. I feel it my duty to express here my high appreciation of the zealous and faithful serv ices rendered you by the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries of the Association during my administration, the success of which depended mainly upon their exer-

were expected, and have been generally re-

sponded to.

The proper officers and committees will re

Since our last reunion many of our associates have left our ranks to join "the innumerable caravan that journeys to the realm where each must take his place within the silent halls of death," and never again can answer to our roll call, but we will cherish their memories in the hope and trust to meet them all again in the great and final reunion of the just. Among the most widely la-mented of these was one of our most zealous and efficient members and officers. Colone September, 1884, after long and severe suffering, which he bore with the fortitude of a Christian soldler. It is due to his memory to say that his death was no ordinary loss; greatly endeared to us as an associate by his manly and generous nature, he was es-pecially respected and honored for his faith-ful and able discharge of his official duties as our Chief Secretary.

Originally, I was strongly in favor of the establishment by the association of a home for our disabled ex-Confederates, but, on

project is liable to more serious objections. The purchase of the necessary lands and the rection of suitable buildings would requir the permanent investment of a large amount of capital, while their use for the purpose intended must, of course, be temporary and limited to the lives of men already advanced in years. The necessary expense of officer and maintenance would also be large and th total expenditures very greatly exceed the amount necessary for the proper relief of these unfortunate objects of our sympathy and care while living among their relatives or friends.

In this connection let me say that the time flected on the Nation by the heroism of each will make equal provision for the poor and disabled soldiers of both. As evidence that the possibility, at least, of this consummation s beginning to be recognized at the North, open the door:
I quote the following paragraph from an ish he shah editorial article in the current number of the Century. "We have on our desk a letter from a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, who, while generously commend-ing the spirit of our recent editorial on 'Twenty Years After the War,' goes on to propose that the general government should establish and maintain houses for needy and disabled ex-Confederate soldiers whose wounds were received at the hands of United States troops. There is a generous and pleasant sound to this proposition, and it honors the heart at least of the Union sol-

dier who makes it. One of the special objects of our Associa-tion is the collection and publication of facts necessary to perpetuate faithfully the great events in which its members have par-ticipated. I have to regret that as yet we have been unable to accomplish much in this re-spect. It is obvious that the cause of our failure in this regard is due in a great mens-ure to the nature of our organization. Our members and committees are widely scar tered our meetings are held at such long in tervals and are necessarily of such short duration that but little, if any opportunity is afforded for systematic work in this di-

vision of labor.

The Southern Historical and Benevolent Association of St. Louis, a subordinate branch of this, has made this subject a specialty, de-voting much time and care to it, and many valuable contributions have been made to the organization of kindred local societies throughout the State, auxiliary, and report ing to the St. Louis association, as the mos future they will, by reason of increasing age, sickness and mortality, become much more numerous and, although we have completed the improvements absolutely necessary for the preservation of our cemetery, we have done nothing for its future care or ornamentation, or for the building of a monument or memorial in honor of the heroic dead we have buried there. For these purposes I recommend that ample provisions be made at once, and have no doubt that energetic and general exertion will secure the neces-

sary funds.

grateful remembrance of the heroism, services and virtues of those whose lives of deaths have illustrated their histories. They serve a double purpose, evincing the pa-triotism, virtue and heroism of the people themselves by this evidence of their appreciation of these qualities, and by their si visible appea's inspiring them and their posterity to emulate the examples of those in whose honor they are raised. So it is, and so it has ever been; in his youthful ardor, the ambitious and most brilliant statesman of ancient Athens complained that "the trophies of Militades would not let him." sleep." This idea is most beautifully ex-pressed by a modern poetess where she

" Who would fight for Athens And not swear by Marathon? And again when she asks:

Who dare build temples without tombs in Let us my comrades, so show our seir-respect and our reverence for our own il-lustrious dead, and pay like tributes to their heroism and devotion to the principles for which they periled or sacrificed their lives and fortunes and all but honor; tributes which we alone may pay, and which none may challenge or deny our right and privi-lege to pay, for

None may grudge the dead Libations with full cups. I congratulate you, comrades, on the fact that year by year the circumstances under which we meet grow more and more auspicious, and that the passions and the preju-dices growing out of the great contest in which we took part are rapidly subsiding. The frequent participation of Union and ex Confederate veterans in kindly reunions like the present, is a gratifying evidence of this, the more so that the generous and sol dierly courtesy which prompts it is sanctioned and approved by public opinion in both sections of our common country. This happy change in public sentiment was shown most signally on a recent occasion of deep National interest. It is no disparagement of his just fame to

say that great as were his abilities and serv-ices, General Grant, in his sickness and death achieved his crowning victory, and that "nothing in his life became him like the leav-ing of it." The very general sympathy which his sufferings elicited from former foes; his prateful recognition of it as evidence of that peace for which he prayed; the solemn spectacle of Confederate and Union Generals, jointly bearing his body to the tomb, all grandly close an era in our history, and demonstrate that in his grave were buried all the animosities which had divided us.

Lyon that tomb his most fitting epitaph Upon that tomo his most fitting epitaph would be: WE HAVE PEACE. BUSINESS MEETING.

The President then announced that a business meeting would be held, and withdrew, accompanied by the Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. At this meeting the reports of the officers and standing committees were presented and referred. Meantime Colonel R H. Musser having been called to the chair the public meeting continued and brief and interesting addresses were made by Senator Cockrell and others. At the noon recess about 1,500 people were furnished with an admirable repast at National Hall, and at two o'clock the A-sociation met for the election of officers. The reports of the commit tees were referred, the election being the principal business in hand. Colonel Price having declined a re-election, Colonel J. R. Claiborne, in one of the most eloquent speeches of the occa-sion, placed in nomination General D. H. McIntyre, and no other name being pre-sent d. Colonel Cabell, of St. Louis, moved that the President cast the vote of the Asso ciation for him, which was done with hearty applause. General McIntyre had been called applause. General McIntyre bad been called home unexpectedly, and was not present to respond, and a committee of three, composed of Colonel J. R. Clainorne, General D. M. Frost and Judge C. A. Del rance was appointed to notify him of his election. The following Vice Presidents were then elected: First Congressional District, Thomas J. Cousins: Second, F. L. Pitts, Paris, Mo.; Fitth, Colonel Ben Elliott, Lexington, S. M., John B. Breathill, Marshall, Seventh, W. H. Morrow, Louis ana: Eighth, James M. Douglass, St. Louis, Ninth, D. W. Caruth, St. Louis, Tenth, Henry Gimbar, St. Louis, Eleventh, James H. Wickersham, Leba on; Thitteenth, W. J. Hayden, Springfield, Four-Thirteenth, W. J. Haydon, Springfield, Four-teenth, A. Q. Allen, New Madrid

ast fall and endeavor to perfect a more tion for Lieutenant Evans, an old Missouri quarr, explosion. Seventy dollars was raised, for which he returned tunnks, and fices to expediency have worked no serious injury to the Association, and congratulate thanks was given Colonel Price for the able and efficient manner in which h charged the responsible duties of his position. Resolutions expressive of the loss of the Association in the death of Judge Waldo P. Johnson were presented by Colonel War er Lewis and unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to the citizens was offered by Colonel Warner Lewis as follows:

Resolved, That the members of this Association tender their heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Louisiana and Pike County for their kind reception and the hospitable manner in which we have been treated during our stay with them. On motion of Judge De France it was given by a rising vote. meeting then adjourned, and the port to you in detail the fiscal and other

President gave notice that the closing business meeting would be held on the C. C. Carroll. At this meeting of the Council of Administration President Price retired, and the new President not being present, Captain Henry Gimbar, of St. Louis, was called on to preside as the senior officer. The first business in hand was the selection of the place for holding the next reunion. Three were presented, Marshall, Lexington and Springfield, the claims of each being presented with earnest and forcible arguments, and Marshall was closen. On motion of and Marshall was chosen. On motion of Captain Morrow a committee of three was appointed to prepare an address to the ex-Confederates of Missouri in the interest of the State Association, and Captains Morrow. Wickersham and Colonel Breathill were ap-pointed. Captain Morrow also moved for the appointment of a committee on necro ogy, to report at each annual meeting th death of members with a brief sketch, to be published in the annual proceedings. The Council then adjourned.

An III-Timed Visit.

Prof. Jacques, as ever body knows, has been investigating p-yehic I phenomena. The Professor has a bother who sn't o much intere-ted in psychireflection, have now grave doubts of its expediency. I find that nearly all of this class cal phenomena as he is. This brother among us are living with relatives or friends, separation from whom would be doubtful kindness, and, on the score of economy, the ternal visit. He extered the house, and struck naturally enough, for the back parlor. The Professor's opped him at the door.

"Sh-h, sh-h," said the P ofessor. "don't come in-don't make a noisethere's a lady in here in a trance!" The visitor started back and attemptd to go into the front parlor, At the door he was met by some one he didn't know, who said:

"Sh-h. sh-h-don't come in; th re is a man i here who is just going under the influenc .. Then he started for the library.

Someb dy else met him as he wung "Sh-h, sh-h, be eareful, there's a se nee g ing on. a d you'll spoil the conditions if you come in that way!" He rushed up-stairs and rapped rather briskly at the door of the family sitting-room. It was his sister-in-law

who met him this time, and she said: "Sh-h, sh-h, don't make a noiseyou'll wake the baby!" Then he darted down-stairs, took his hat and c ne, and left the house .-

Boston Record. Water in the Soil.

As soon as rain-water enters the soil it becomes very different from its character when falling through the air. If particles of soil contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash in soluble condition, the water at once appropriates these, and holds them until drawn upon by growing plants. Hence frequent watering is a partial substitute for manuring. In a moist growing season, any soil, except one absolutely sterile, will furnish considerable plant food. Experiments made in growing trees in pure sand, kept wet by water procured practical and efficient method of carrying out this important object of our Association.

Although the demands upon our relief fund have as yet been comparatively few, it may be reasonably anticipated that in the near own which is also in the soil in contact with the moisture. This seems to be er nigger ur er white man. Er haw, the most plausible theory to account for haw. - Arkansaw Traveler. plant growth in excess of what can be explained by the waste of fertility in the soil itself .- N. Y. Independent.

statues to commemorate great events and statesmen, has been and is the instinctive action of all civilized people and is the instinctive action of all civilized people and is the natural expression of their recognition and statesmen.

PITH AND POINT.

-The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh owns 17,000 acres of land in England. He is going to split his name into pickets and

-It is now asserted that hairpins cause neuralgic headaches. Gracious! Must hairpins go? What would a woman be without hairpins?—Dansville Breeze. -Among the inventions that are still

waiting to be invented is the way to have an exhibition ready for opening at the specified time.—Philadelphia Enquirer. -Now let us hear no more about this

superiority of English cheese. Isn't t conclusively proven that American "skippers" are the best? - Yonkers Stalesman. -The wise man for seeth the evil

and prepareth unto himself a cyclone-

pit. Even if the tornado fails to ar-

rive the pit will come in handy during family disturbances .- Somerville Jour. -A sen'imental bride put the follow ing question to her mother on the eve of h r wedding: "How long does the so-called honeymoon last?" Her practical mamma replied: "Till you ask

your husband for money." -"Did you ever study botany, Miss Clara?" he asked, as he handed her a eantiful bouquet. "No," she replied, 'I never had a taste for anything of that sort, but I am passionately fond of

flowers."-N. Y. Times. -Gay old gentleman to boy, on twelfth birthday: "I hope you will improve in wisdom, knowledge and virtue. Boy, politely returning the compliment, totally unconscious of sarcasm: "The same to you, sir!"-St. Paul Herald.

-Mamie--"How can Lucille marry that old fossil, Closefist? What if he is so rich!" Sadie-"Did you know that he has heart disease so badly that the slightest shock is liable to prove fatal?" Mamie-"Ah, that'sit." Sadie-"Yes, and Lucille thinks she will be able to

shock him." -- The Rambler. -It is stated that in the nent Congress an effort will be made to do away with the sunset guns now fired at all posts in the country. When the United States army is compelled to retire without knowing when the sun sets, we may well echo the old political conundrum, "Whither are we drifting?" Next thing we know an effort will be made to still turther cripple the usefulness of our army by abolishing military hops at West Point. - Norristown Herayd.

-- "Why, Mr. Philbrick, what are you putting that pepper sauce in your coffee for?" asked Mrs. Jarby, as Phil very coolly squirted about a teaspoonful into his coffee. "Just warming the coffee up a little, that's all." Mrs. Jarby laughed a soft laugh, and told the other boarders, when Phil went out, that he was the funniest boarder she ever had. But she went out into the kitchen and kicked the cat all the same. - Philadelphia Call. .

-A tourist returning from Ireland reports a peculiar ty n Irish horses. On take him to a certain station, but upon arriving found that the driver had taken him to a diffe ent one. Upon being upbraided for his carelessness, the man replied: "Oh, yer honor, the baste is so used to the station that he ain't safe going any other way. He's dangerous when yer turn him round before he wants to. Give him his way an' he's peaceable enough." - Chicago Times.

-Counsel (for the prosecution)-You will admit that your client was in Boston at the time the affair occurred? Counsel (for the defendant)-No, sir. Counsel-You will admit that your client was in Boston about the time the affair occurred? Counsel-No, sir. Counsel--Will you at least admit that there is such a place as Boston? Counsel (emphatically)--No, sir. If the prosecution wishes to establish in evidence that such a place as Boston exists, it has got to prove it. We admit nothing .-- Boston Transcript.

HIS OWN IGNORANCE. How a Philosophical Colored Man Con

soled His Victim. "Nat," said a State official, addressing an old negro, "I told you to bring me a 'possum." "Yas, sah, dat's whut I un'erstood

yer ter say." "Well, you trifling rascal, why did you deceive me?"

"Did I 'ceibe yer, boss?" "Yes, you did, you good-for-nothing scoundrel." "Look out, boss; look out! I doan mine er man playin' wid me er little, but when he commences ter pinch me, w'y, den I gits sorter ashey. How did

I'ceibe yer, sah?" "Why, you brought me a 'coon in stead of a 'possum.' "Who did?" "You did, confound you."

"Whut did yer do wid de 'coon?" "Ate him. "Ah, huh! Didn' know it wur en coon den, did you?"

"No, I didn't. "How long arter yer eat him wuz it fore yer found out it wuz er 'coon?"

"The next day." "How did yer find out?" "A man who saw you skinning the

coon told me so." "Wall, now look er heah, boss, when er man eats er 'coon fur er 'possum an' doan fine out de diffunce tell de naixt day when some pusson tells him, yer ken put it down dat he ain't none de wus off, an' dat he ain' got sich er fine appertite fur 'possum nohow. 'Bleeged ter ver, sah, fur puttin' so much confer-

dence in me." "I ought to knock your head off." "Whut fur? 'Case yer couldn' teller coon frum er 'possum? I 'clar ter goodness, yesself's de onreasonables' man I eber seed""

"It should have made no difference to you whether or not I could tell the difference between 'coon and 'possum, "It didn' make no difference wid me

an' dat wuz de reason I fotch yer de 'coon. W'y, sah, ef I didn' know de diffunce 'twix er 'coon an' er 'possum I woul' lib on 'coon an' sell 'possums. I wush I had yer appertite, boss. W'y, sah, it oughten ter cost yesse'f nothin hardly ter lib fur yer ken go down in de country an' git er wagin load o' coons fur fifty cents arter dar skins hab dun been tuck off." "Go on, now, and don't talk to me

am mad enough to shoot you." "Co'se yer is, an' all on er count er yer own ignunce. Say," he added as he turned to go, "eff yer wuster shoot n which is also in the soil in contact | me yer couldn' tell whuder yer had shot

-A California capitalist who visited Skagg's Springs disputed the bill for cigars. The clerk produced his books. -Taking morphine leaves, in a short | The capitalist then went him one better time, the head bare. Many persons by producing a package, which being are nearly bald from this cause. Mor- unrolled was found full of cigar stumps.

A LITTLE GIRL. When mamma was a little girl (Or so they say to me), She never used to romp and run, Nor shout and scream with noisy fun, Nor climb an apple-tree, She always kept her hair in curl— When mamma was a little girl.

When mamma was a little gir: When mamma was a missel,
(It seems to her, you see,
She never used to tumble down,
Nor break her doll, nor tear her gown,
Nor drink her papa's tea.
She learned to knit, "plain," "seam" When mamma was a little girl.

But grandma says—it must be true—
"How fast the seasons o'er us whirl!
Your mamma, dear, was just like you,
When she was grandma's little girl!"
—Grace F. Coolidge, in St. Nicholas

INTELLIGENCE OF BIRDS. Reason and Ingenuity Displayed by Swal-

lows-Adopting Special Means to Accomplish Particular Ends. What a tiny little bird the swallow is! creature should possess the gift of in- other words, there is a curvature uptelligence! Mr. Ernest Menault, in his ward that makes it a little more than book on "Intelligence of Animals," lows, that prove that these little birds feetly level. Indeed, this same Parthecan give us lessons in helpfulness, as non-the most beautiful building in the well as to increase our respect for the world-when delicately and carefully little creatures that we sometimes abuse | measured was found to be everywhere in a spirit of selfish fun, or because we think them too small to have any feel-

"Numerous, indeed, are the cases in

which swallows show a sympathy for the welfare of their race. A nest, containing young, had been beaten down by long-continued rains, and the brood was thus exposed to the pelting storm. Some members of the family innabiting the house threw a cloth covering over the ruined nest, and thus saved the newly-fledged birds from perishing. But now loud outeries arose from the parents, and from other swallows which instantly flocked to the place. When the storm had passed the covering was removed, and then an extraordinary scene was witnessed. The old birds fed the young, and immediately all the assembled swallows set to work in raising an arched earthwork over the nestyoung family. What could a colony of neighbor whose house had been destroyed? No theory of mere instinct will explain such a proceeding. The emergency was sudden, the remedy

novel and the means effectual. "Something like reason is seen in the following case: An American wren took possession of a martin's nest, from which the invader could not be expelled. The martins, however, kept watch over the intruder, and no sooner did the wren leave the nest in search for food mediately planned a scheme for keepbe impossible for the wren to get in while the owners kept at home. The enemy soon returned, and at first tried force, but the strength and arrangement of the defences baffled her. The foe now established a siege, watching near the entrance for two days. But the martins bravely held out in spite of hunger, and at last, the patience of the wren giving way, she left the skillful defenders of the fortress in peace. Here, again, we find birds adopting special means to accomplish a particu-

"Mr. Jesse mentions the following as illustrating the intelligence of the swallows in adapting even the materials of their nests to special situations. A pair of these birds built against the wall of a limekiln chimney. The heat was so great as to make the nest crumble to pieces; a second and even a third sharing the same fate. Some scheme of making or collecting a new kind of material, capable of bearing the heat, must then have been devised, for the fourth nest stood. For two succeeding years the nests were built in the same place, and always endured the heat Between the first unsuccessful and the last improved works of the little architects, some progress must have been made in the composition or working up of the material for the nest. These swallows were inventors in some way, as clearly as Wedgwood was in his

pottery improvements. "Another incident, mentioned by the same gentleman, supports a similar conclusion. A swallow had selected a place for her nest in a corner formed by two walls, but the surface of these being smooth, the bird could not easily find any projection on which the foundation of the nest might rest. She, however, managed to fix a bit of clay on each wall, and then laid a piece of difficulty to be counted a clever workman, while similar triumphs over obstacles by a bird are all explained by

the vague word 'instinct'? "One can well understand from these facts the energy, union, subordination and social spirit employed in common

defense and the general interest. "When about to migrate, the swallows assemble at some place apparently agreed upon beforehand, and, after a days, they set out in flocks. It is said that the principal sign which warns them of the necessity of leaving a sun in autumn. Birds are, in fact, very sensitive to light."-Christian Union.

THOSE CLEVER GREEKS. How They Managed in Their Architecture to Counteract a Natural Fault of the

If you turn a book upside down and look at the letters, every s will seem much smaller at the battom than at the the other side of the head is dressed top, although, when the book is prop- higher and rather differently. Strings

size to the eye. The upper part of the type that prints provement. the letter s is made smaller than the coils than in one, divided down the cenlower half to correct the fault of the ter, rolled away from the face and toeye, which always slightly exaggerates ward the middle of the back of the the former, When the letter is turned head, and then drawn to the top and over, this same trick of the sight makes curled round. In the evening the wing the difference seem greater than it real- of a bird is worn, fastened into the hair ly is; and, of course, were it of the at the side of the head, just above the same width all the way, it would still ear. A jet or diamond star apparently

look uneven.

In greater matters, the false report of wings are all used, according to the look uneven. the eye is greater. If a tapering mon-ument, like that on Bunker Hill or like Chuddah shawls, both long and short.

many marvelous things in art, thought all this out, and made their achitecture upon principles so subtle and so comprehensive that we have never been in skirts of striped material attached to woollen jerseys, with cuffs and collar of the stripe. On one side of the skirt is a bow of velvet, with a little bag pocket beneath.—N Y. Herald.

READING FOR THE YOUNG, able to improve on them since. They found that their beautiful Doric colums, if made with straight sides, had the concave effect of which I have spoken; and so, with the most delicate art in the world, they made the pillar swell a little at the middle, and then it

appeared exactly right.

This swelling of the column at its middle was called entasis. Of course it. had to be calculated with the greatest nicety, and was actually so very slight that it can only be detected by delicate measurements; but it added greatly to the beauty of the columns and to their effectiveness.

Then the lines which were to look horizontal had to receive attention. If you look at a long, perfectly level line, as the edge of a roof, for instance, it has the appearance of sagging toward the middle. The Greek architect corrected this fault by making his lines rise a little. The front of the Parthenon, at Athens, is one hundred and one feet three and a half inches long, and, in this, the rise from the horizontal is How impossible it seems that so tiny a about two and one-eighth inches. In two inches higher in the center than at the ends, and the effect of this swelling tells the following stories about swal- upward is to make the lines appear permade a little incorrect, so that it may appear right, which is certainly what may be called an architectural paradox. The graceful columns, which seem to stand so straight, are made to lean inward a little, since, if they were perfectly true and plumb, they would have the effect of leaning outward. The pillars at the corners slant inward more than the others, and everywhere the corners are made to look square by being in truth a little broader angled, and lines are curved in order that they shall appear straight to the eye. - Arlo Bates, in St. Nicholas.

WISE USE OF MONEY.

Why Every Young Man and Boy Should Aim to Lay By Small Weekly Savings.

But very few young people know the true use for the money they earn. It islings, and thus effectually protected the first to pay for subsistence; second in aid to those needing charity; third, and human settlers have done more for a last, as a source of income or accumulation. To spend money for any other purpose is to waste it. Everything purchased should be of real and substantial value, convertible into other and greater value if possible. No one can afford to give his time and genius to earning money and then expend what he has earned for that which is not substantial. Far be ter is it to accummulate and hold one's earnings until the than the martins re-entered, and iming out the foe. They made the en- Every one can earn enough and more may do good for the unfortunate. trance so much narrower, and so than enough to meet all his wants and blocked up the passage, that it would needs if they be as moderate as they should be, and if he finds he has a surplus, which he is certain of, he can bestow it upon those who have been unfortunate. In expending money the young man should always ask himself: 'Do I need this?" He should not ask: "Do I want this?" Wants are, too often, the children of children. There is nothing manly in giving away to desires and being governed by them. To do so is to become the slave of morbid appetite. How many men, in the vening of their days, looking back can see that they have earned millions of dollars, even, and vet have not managed to save to themselves a single hundred. It is this which embitters the close of a life. The man sees that he has been not only less frugal than he should have been, but wasteful. His hard-earned money has slipped out of his hands in driblets as fast as he could earn it. He has spent it for useless things. He has even damaged his health in indulgences which were poisonous to his physical and mental systems. When a young man secures employment he should firmly resolve-"out of my earnings all necessary expenses shall be paid. The remainder I will rigidly reserve for future uses in the same direction." We aver that all young men will meet a period when five hundred dollars would prove the first step to a competence to support them in old age. Then it should be the aim of every mechanic. or other industrial to secure that sum.

It may take two or three years to secure it. If so, all the more reason for securing it. Money to one so long ac-cumulating such a sum is of far greater value to him than to one who gets it ahead in one year. But, above all, the pursuit of this course makes a better citizen and a better man, in all respects, of the one engaged in it, than does the solight wood on the two clay supports.

This gave her a good foundation, and called "liberal and open-hearted genthe work was securely finished. Is a erous' life. The latter is the life of a builder who overcomes a structural spendthrift who becomes besmirched with all the evils of humanity, and too. often ending in wreck, ruin and disgrace. The "popularity" is among his own class, and not worth having.—41-

ECCENTRICITIES.

bany Press.

Some of the Whims of the Leaders of

New York Society. Thin gold bangles, with a hook at one long discussion, which occupies whole end and a button formed of a pearl, coral, diamond or cat's eye at the other, supposed to fit the arm tightly, country is the slight elevation of the are presented as gifts. Three are sold together in a case. A broader gold bangle is often given by one friend to another, with a tiny padlock and key. The bangle is locked on the arm, and the key kept by the friend or on the watchchain of the recipient.

Bracelets are to be seen now, placed on one side of the head, fastened into the turned up hair: They are put in like a half bandeau, and the hair on erly held, both halves appear the same of pearls are used in the same way, and the addition of an aigrette is an im-

The hair is now oftener dressed in two

the Obelisk in Central Park, were made are now converted into the most fashwith perfectly straight sides, it would ionable cloaks for infants, and trimmed look to us—for, you see, we really can with broad bands of plush or velvet. not trust our own eyes—as if it were hollowed in a little; or, as we should say in more scientific language, its sides would appear concave.

The gray ones are not only trimmed with their own color, but with deep blue, claret or ruby. The little hood is made to match. Little girls are wearing skirts of striped material attached